

Amendments to the Specification

Please replace the paragraph [0006] on pages 2-3, with the following amended paragraph:

The most common cause for sinusitis is a viral cold or flu that infects the upper respiratory tract and causes obstruction. Obstruction creates an environment that is hospitable for bacteria, the primary cause of acute sinusitis (Etkins *et al.*, 1999 *Nidus Information Services, Inc. Well-Connected Report: Sinusitis*. June 1999. (Online) [[www.]]well-connected.com.). The bacteria most commonly found in acute sinusitis are *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (also called pneumococcal pneumonia or pneumococci), *H. influenzae* (a common bacteria associated with many respiratory infections in young children), and *Moraxella* (or *Branhamella*) *catarrhalis*. Less common bacterial culprits include *Pseudomonas* and other streptococcal strains including *Staphylococcus aureus*.

Please replace the paragraph [0037] on pages 11-12, with the following amended paragraph:

More than 25 antihistamine drugs are now available ("Histamine," Microsoft® Encarta® Online Encyclopedia 2000 <http://encarta.msn.com>® 1997-2000 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.). They are categorized into the following classes:

1. Ethanolamines: diphenhydramine hydrochloride, dimenhydrinate, carboxamine, clemastine fumarate, bromodiphenhydramine hydrochloride.
2. Ethylenediamines: tripelennamine hydrochloride, pyrilamine maleate, antazoline phosphate, methapyriline.

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3. Alkylamines: chlorpheniramine maleate, brompheniramine maleate, dexchlorpheniramine maleate, dimethindene maleate, triprolidine hydrochloride, pheniramine maleate.
4. Piperazines: cyclizine hydrochloride or lactate, meclizine hydrochloride, hydroxyzine hydrochloride, hydroxyzine pamoate, buclizine, chlorcyclizine.
5. Phenothiazines: promethazine hydrochloride, methdilazine, trimeprazine tartrate.
6. Miscellaneous: cyproheptadine, ketotifen, azatadine maleate, terfenadine, fexofenadine, astemizole.

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Please replace the paragraph [0038] on page 12, with the following amended paragraph:

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Antihistamines do not cure, but help relieve nasal allergy symptoms such as: congestion, itching, and discharge; eye symptoms such as: itching, burning, tearing, clear discharge; skin conditions such as: hives, eczema, itching and some rashes; and other allergic conditions. Antihistamines may relieve symptoms of allergy accompanying a cold, or they may have an anticholinergic effect that dries cold secretions, but they do not have any influence on viral infections, which are the cause of colds ("Antihistamine," Microsoft® Encarta® Online Encyclopedia 2000 <http://encarta.msn.com>® 1997-2000 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.).

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